

SPORTS

'KING' OF SPRINT



Sergei Kopylov.
Photo by Andrey Knyazev

Three world champion, Sergei Kopylov, has won his second

"Grand Prix of Paris" at a big international sprint racing tournament at the Parc des Princes outdoor track (he scored his first such success in 1981). Competing in the tournament, which was held under the group head formula, were top professional racers and amateur sprinters from 12 countries. Having performed successfully in the preliminary heats, the Soviet cyclist went on to confidently win the final. He dashed the closing 200 metres in 10.9 seconds, a new track record.

Though only 23, Kopylov has already won the national title, the Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, a bronze medal at the 1980 Olympics, a world junior title and three world adult titles.

No one has achieved such a swift ascent of the "cycling Olympus".

If there were "kings" in sport, Sergei Kopylov would undoubtedly be proclaimed the "king" of cycling sprint, said triple Olympic champion, Daniel Morsal of France.

Valery PEROV

Garri Kasparov's forecast for 'match of the century'

(Continued from page 1)

games to date have been drawn and in all of them I played Black.

I was not planning to enter for any event prior to my title match with world champion Anatoly Karpov but this London match is an exception. I expect it to be very exciting and to produce both interesting games and possibly theoretical novelties.

I have never been on a national side before and I am quite nervous, said new national champion Andrey Sokolov. I have a strong opponent in the popular Philippine Grandmaster Eugene Torre, and will try not to let my team down. To compete in such a historic match, is the dream of any player.

FIDE has ruled that each team may field ten players who will play four games each.

The Soviet team, which is led by Anatoly Karpov, also includes such distinguished players as world ex-champions Vassily Smyslov and Mikhail Tal, and Grandmasters Lev Polugayevsky, Rafael Vaganian, Alexander Belov and Artur Yusupov.

Friendly matches between American and Soviet boys

Four matches between young US and Soviet footballers were held recently in Moscow and Leningrad. The visitors, 15-year-olds from the Daglebrook school in Boston, played their counterparts from Soviet children's sports schools. The visiting team asked tourist to arrange the matches for them: Soviet 14-year-olds played in the first game, and 13-year-olds the day later. The hosts won 9-0 and 8-0, and in Leningrad local Smena and Zenit won 10-2 and 5-1.

Before the match we were approached by one of the leaders of the American team who said his charges were rather nervous, school director Viktor Gerlitsky told a TASS correspondent. We were amazed — football is, generally speaking, not a dangerous game. It turned out that the visitors feared that our children would take revenge on them for Washington's policy towards the USSR. We had a good laugh over this. Incidentally, the game was judged by our noted umpire Yuri Savchenko and passed off without incident. The boys parted in a friendly mood and exchanged jerseys.

Photo by Igor K.

SEVEN OUT OF NINE FOR SOVIET GYMNASTS

In the past three months leading Soviet female rhythmic exercise gymnasts have won seven out of the nine international tournaments in which they competed in the run-up to the European championship due this autumn.

The most successful performer was world champion Galina Beloglazova from Astrakhan. She came first in Poznan, Poland; Wiesbaden, West Germany; Riga, Belgorod and finished third in the Spanish town of Valladolid. She was equally successful both in the overall and individual events.

Overall European champion Dalia Kukalė scored two wins.

She won a tournament in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, and an international tournament at home in Vilnius. She ran up to Beloglazova at the Wiesbaden tournament in which 23 countries competed.

Venera Zaripova, from Tashkent, won the Moscow international tournament attended by 14 nations.

Finally, 15-year-old Galya Volgograd, I became noticed of the heroism of our country and was able to an tribute to its noble feat, said French President, François Mitterrand. In a telegram he sent to Konstantin Chernenko I heard the plane taking off.

Mitterrand visited the Hero of Volgograd at the end of a Soviet-French talks in Moscow. He laid a wreath at the Eternal Flame in the Square of the Heroes and awarded the Legion d'Honneur.

All the leaders in the field considerably overhauled their programmes making them more complex, and this is true too of the younger gymnasts. 16-year-old Yelena Devyatova, from Kirov, is going from strength to strength. She was the second top allrounder in Moscow and won the hoop and the maces. In Belgorod she won three silver awards and she came fourth in Sofia.

Photo by Igor K.



In the photo: Galina Beloglazova in action.

Finally, 15-year-old Galya Volgograd at the end of a Soviet-French talks in Moscow. He laid a wreath at the Eternal Flame in the Square of the Heroes and awarded the Legion d'Honneur.

Attending a rally of Volgograd citizens, the French President stressed that the battle had been fought here more than forty years earlier and decided the fate of the city. It lasted for five months during which the Soviet troops fought for the enemy for every street and for each floor of a house. Stalingrad, as it was then called, was sa-

Photo by Igor K.

Six-year-old to climb the Himalayas

France is to play Portugal and Spain-Denmark in the semifinal matches of the European Cup in France.

The France-Portugal match will take place on June 23, in Marseilles, and the Spain-Denmark match on June 24, in Lyons. The final match will be held on June 27, in Paris.

Photo by Seiger Volkov

Tunggram Cup results

The USSR won the international Tungram water polo tournament in Budapest suffering not a single defeat. They were followed by the USA, West Germany, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Italy and Holland.

Photo by Seiger Volkov

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"MN Information" comes out

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newspapers

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Washington's dangerous intentions

Calo. The draft bill "on terrorism" which the Reagan administration is trying to bulldoze through Congress has been described by the Arab Lawyers Union as "contradictory to the principles of international law and to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and as a gross infringement of the sovereignty of independent states".

A statement issued by the Union says the bill is aimed in the first place against national liberation movements branded by Washington as "terrorists". It is also directed against those Americans who sympathize with organizations that fight for the inalienable rights of

their people, for instance, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The bill gives increasingly arbitrary powers to the CIA and other US secret services to carry out subversive actions outside the United States and to interfere in the internal affairs of independent states, attributing a form of legality to these dirty operations. It is stressed in the statement.

The Arab Lawyers Union which has members in 15 Arab countries, appeals to public opinion in the USA and abroad to thwart Washington's scheming.

APPEALS FOR UNITY WITHIN OAU

Paris. Cameroon is pursuing a policy towards the development of cooperation and the maintenance of fraternal and good-neighbourly relations with all African states, particularly with the frontier states in southern Africa. It favours peaceful settlement of controversial issues in Africa and throughout the world. This was declared by Félix Toudé Mbog, Minister for Foreign Affairs of that West African state, in an interview to the "Afrique-Asie" magazine published here.

Mr Mbog confirmed Cameroon's adherence to the aims and principles of the Organization of African Unity and the Non-

Alignment Movement. On the situation within the OAU, he expressed concern over the problems which have arisen in that African organization as a result of foreign interference. Taking advantage of unsolved issues in Africa, its enemies are trying to split and eliminate the OAU, which represents a highly important instrument for consolidation and cooperation between African states, he noted.

The Minister called on OAU member-countries to do all they can to strengthen the organization, raise its efficiency and overcome the differences between them in the interests of African unity.

SYRIA'S POSITION

Damascus. The plans of American imperialism, Zionism and reaction to weaken Syria and change her anti-imperialist course, and to establish their control of the Middle East are doomed to failure. Syria will develop cooperation with Lebanon in an attempt to attain national accord there and to preserve the unity, independence and territorial integrity of that nation, the Deputy General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, A. Al-Ab-

bar, told visiting Alternate Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, G. Schabowski.

The Syrian politician spoke highly of the position adopted by the Soviet Union, the GDR and other socialist community countries which support Arab peoples in their just struggle against the aggressive expansionist policy of Israel and its partner in the anti-Arab strategic alliance, the United States.

Democratic Party announces election platform

(Continued from page 1)

ratations to unleash nuclear war by deploying nuclear first-strike weapons, such as missiles, Trident-2a, and the B-1 strategic bombers. The draft platform calls for the renunciation of plans to transfer the arms race into outer space, to design modern types of anti-satellite weapons, and to set up a large-scale anti-missile defence system containing elements of

space-based weapons. It also calls for talks with the Soviet Union on an anti-satellite weapons ban, for the freezing of existing American and Soviet nuclear arsenals at their present level, and for the achievement of other agreements on limiting the arms race.

The draft platform will be put before the Democratic national convention to be held in the middle of July in San Francisco.

Yuri GVOZDEV

THE TACTICS OF TERRORISTS

Listening to the Reagan administration representatives, one gets the impression there are no staunch opponents of international terrorism than themselves. For instance, in his recent address to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary of State George Shultz condemned acts of terror, and went out of his way to emphasize their danger for US embassies. He also expressed indignation at the "complicity" of certain states in such acts. He even described his country as a "victim" of such situations. But Shultz uttered not a word about the CIA's undeclared wars against Nicaragua and Afghanistan or about US acts of terror in other parts of the globe.

In fact he and other Washington administration officials engaged in a broad campaign of hoodwinking world public opinion trying by their constant re-

"secret operations" by undeclared wars is interpreted in Washington as something in between diplomacy and military interference. Attempts are made to find "legal" justification for acts of lawlessness.

The Americans would be outraged, of course, were London to demand that Washington introduce a monarchy in the USA and place a queen in the White House instead of their president — and a queen with a pro-British bias at that. But Washington deems that such going on are quite permissible in respect of other sovereign nations. Demands of approximately this nature are made by Washington's international terrorism strategists. And this is particularly true in the case of Nicaragua which is being asked to revert to Somoza practices and to submit to US dictated policies.

Naturally, no sovereign nation is going to make such "concessions" voluntarily — and, therefore, its enemies start terrorizing it, sowing death and destruction throughout the land, mining its ports, etc. What is this if not international, state terrorism, which now represents an important instrument of US hegemonism?

The Soviet Union has always condemned any manifestation of terrorism. It resolutely condemned the US policy of resorting to terrorism in its relations with other states.

THE TACTICS OF THE

ITALIAN JUDGE

JAPAN: APPETITES OF THE MILITARY

Tokyo. The Japanese Ministry of Defence has been the first among Japanese government agencies to start a campaign aimed at realising the aims of the recently held second meeting of the forum between the Soviet and Indian scientists on the problems of international relations. Last year took place in Delhi. The second meeting was held recently to Moscow.

On the Indian side it was attended by K. Subramanyam, Director of the Institute for Defense Studies and Analyses, T. N. Kaul, former Foreign Secretary of India and former Indian Ambassador to the USSR and the United States of America, Professors S. Copal, and K. R. Singh from the J. Nehru University, the Chairman of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Council, Bashiruddin Khan and others.

Taking part of the Soviet side were Academicians V. V. Pravda, G. Arbatov, S. Tikhvin, and leading staff members of a number of Institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Many events in Asia and elsewhere have taken place over the past year, said Academician Ye. Primakov, and we are interested to know the out-of-view of our Indian colleagues.

This year, the ministry has achieved the record in delaying a decision on the needs of its army. In the 1984 budget were granted an amount — to the tune of 1.1 billion million yen, or 5% more than last year. The department's budget was increased by the Central government, despite the programme of tough cuts announced in government spending. This excess first and foremost at the expense of the absolute social programme.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Under no circumstances will Egypt allow the deployment of foreign military bases on its soil, nor will it yield to external pressure, said Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in his address to the 20th Congress of the ruling National Democratic Party in Port Said.

The House of Commons in the Canadian Parliament has approved a draft bill which provides for the establishment of a new security and space service.

The House of Deputies in the Venezuelan National Congress has officially approved the government's plan to set up an underground station which was attempted by US agents.

It was guided by CIA agents operating from Honduras.

Head of the State Security Department, L. Serna, said that CIA planned to use the underground organization to promote chaos and tension in the country in order to facilitate the realization of Washington's plan for the elimination of the Sandinist process by any means.

The military leader of the underground organization, Pedro Herrera Espinosa, who was present at the press conference, told journalists, testifying

to the fact that the US had

set up the first underground group.

The Americans would be outraged, of course, were London to demand that Washington introduce a monarchy in the USA and place a queen in the White House instead of their president — and a queen with a pro-British bias at that. But Washington deems that such going on are quite permissible in respect of other sovereign nations. Demands of approximately this nature are made by Washington's international terrorism strategists. And this is particularly true in the case of Nicaragua which is being asked to revert to Somoza practices and to submit to US dictated policies.

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THE TACTICS OF THE

ITALIAN JUDGE

accused of complicity. In this plot, from the prison under house arrest. This plot was taken after repeated demands of S. Antonov's lawyers in connection with the sharp deterioration in the health condition of their client.

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Round the Soviet Union

THE FIRST CONSIGNMENTS OF CAMEL MILK FROM THE AYAZKALA STATE FARM IN THE KYZYLKUM CENTRAL ASIAN DESERT, HAVE BEEN SENT TO SANATORIUMS, ETC., IN THE KARAKALPAK ASSR. More than one thousand camels graze on the farm's steppelands. At present the camel population in Uzbekistan number 16 thousand, and by the end of 1985 it will exceed 20 thousand.

THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NUCLEAR PHYSICS, ELECTRONICS AND AUTOMATION AT THE TOMSK POLYTECHNIC HAS BEEN PUT IN CHARGE OF PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OIL-BEARING AREAS, IN THE OB-SIDE REGION, IN WESTERN SIBERIA. The institute's ecological programme was approved by an all-Union conference on coordination of scientific research. Scientists from constituent republics, Siberia and the Far East have outlined ways of raising the role of science in the development of branches of the country's national economy and of the West Siberian Energy Complex. Joint research programmes have been adopted for the protection of the waters and the air basin in the region.

THE FIRST TONNES OF TROUT HAVE BEEN GROWN IN THE NUREK HEP RESERVOIR. Early this spring small fry were released from the nurseries here. The experiment to acclimatize trout in the reservoir has been successful.

TECHNOLOGY FOR TRANSPORTING GAS

"Turbotransporter", a specialized factory for the production of gas pumping units rated at 25 megawatts, has gone into operation in Leningrad. It is planned to produce several dozen GTN-25 type units a year and also fitting assemblies for delivery to other manufacturers of gas pumping technologies.

The building of this factory was called for by the high rate of construction in the Soviet Union of transcontinental pipelines for the transportation of natural gas from Western Siberia to the European part of the country. The factory will produce two models of pumping units — with turbines worked by natural gas taken from the line, and with electric drives. The former are particularly suited to the initial stretches of gas pipelines lying in the undeveloped districts of Siberia and the Far East. The latter are cheaper to run in the European part of this country where numerous electric power transmision lines have already been built, and the price of gas is higher.

In the current five-year plan period of 1981-1985, five main gas pipelines have been laid in this country with a diameter of 1,420 millimetres. And construction of the sixth line is underway from Western Siberia to Novosibirsk, Uzhgorod, Petrovsk, Novosibirsk, and Yelets.

transmission lines have already been built, and the price of gas is higher.

Better opportunities in national trade in the USSR gave rise to the system of ports, largely after the formation of the Mediterranean and Red seas. The "Anatoly Zhdanov" advanced ship of the LASI put out along the new route.

Better opportunities in national trade in the USSR gave rise to the system of ports, largely after the formation of the Mediterranean and Red seas. The "Anatoly Zhdanov" advanced ship of the LASI put out along the new route.

Work was undertaken at the Ust-Dunaisk port to make it capable of handling over 500,000 tonnes of freight a year.

Engineering parts, but also weld them together, cast steel and tungsten. Laser can influence the germination of seeds, and the yields and other characteristics of agricultural crops.

More than nine hundred Ghana boys and girls have graduated from these courses over the eight years since they were set up. One-third of whom subsequently continued their education in the Soviet Union from whence they returned to their country as highly skilled specialists, said Korang Opare-Addo, Secretary General of the Ghana-USSR Friendship Society in his address to those present at the party. A knowledge of the language of Lenin helps them better to understand

the singing of Russian folk songs and recitals of poetry by Soviet poets came as the culmination of a graduation party given for students who had completed the Russian course in the Ghanaian capital of Accra.

The disappearance of the salt-water lake, one of the sights of the Cherkasy Region (Ukrainian Federation), added in no small way to the fame of this landmark.

Science knows of cases when a natural catastrophe suddenly changes course or reservoirs vanish. But the people living at the city of Solntsevsk just woke up one morning to find a 35-metre waterless crater instead of their lake. It was discovered that the water — half a million cubic metres — had seeped through a huge "hole" into the underground galleries of a long-exhausted salt mine.

The lake owes its origin to the open-cast mining of salt at the beginning of the century.

When the salt quarry was exhausted, it was filled with flood water and the miners, having built a pit next to it, dug deep into the one-kilometre salt culée. In a few decades the lake water eroded the 40-metre layer which separated the bottom from the upper chamber of the pit. And it was into one of the craters, thus formed, that the lake water seeped.

Long-ago, in the Karakum desert, one of the hottest deserts difficult to live in — seemed an incredible phenomenon. Yet, the Kulan village in Turkmenia, situated on the brink of the desert, is famed for them.

Zulab Pardayeva, a dweller of Kulan, was the fifth from the village to celebrate her birth centenary. She was one of the first to join the collective farm in 1929, worked there till she retired on well-earned pension. Now preserving an enviable ability to work she helps bring up her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. There are 100 of them in the large family of Zulab.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

REWARDED ARE INITIATIVE AND ENTERPRISE

In the conditions of the economic mechanism being conducted in the country new forms have been created for stimulating the creative activity, writes the journal, "POLITICHESKOYE SAMOBORAZOVANIYE". This is carried out, for example, at the expense of the economy obtained as a result of introduction of innovative proposals.

Economy is defined as a difference between the planned and amount of expenditure of labour, raw materials and fuel and energy resources determined in keeping with scientifically substantiated norms, and their actual expenditure for the creation of the planned amount of products. Also established are the specific indices for incentives.

Also encouraged is the creative activity among the working people aimed at criticism of the organization of labour, and raising of productivity on its basis. Now during the implementation by the collective of a planned quota with a smaller number of workers the saved means from the fund of wages can be paid to its members as additions to their basic pay rates. Taking into account that the planning of the labour expenses is carried out on the basis of technically substantiated norms, the implementation of the planned assignments by a smaller number of workers is becoming possible only as a result of the perfection in the organization of labour, and rationalization of the production process, i.e., as manifestation of the creative activities.

At present, the economy achieved through the use of cheaper raw materials (with observance of the normative demands to its quality) remains also at the disposal of the collective and is expended to encourage the workers. In this way, the work collectives and their members are materially interested in activity and in search for new and more perfect technological processes, which allows out-of-cheap materials to produce high-quality products.

THE DAY OF KNOWLEDGE

The traditional day of the beginning of the academic year — the First of September by a decree of the President

THE 'SATURDAY' CLUB



In the photographs you see scenes from a play based on E.M. Remarque's novel, "The Three Comrades", and the audience after the performance. The play was staged by the Leningrad "Saturday" Theatre Club whose members are workers, engineers, students, actors and schoolchildren. The club is so-called because it is on that day at the Palace of Culture for food industry workers — from which the club rents its premises — that plays are rehearsed or performed. The latter are very often written by the club members themselves. Classical Soviet and foreign drama is also popular. This talented wall-knit company has over two thousand fans. It tours the country and this helps increase the number of its members. Valentina KURAYEVA

Even if you are not a star of the first magnitude, you want your light to go out to people. The eternal human desire to realize oneself and one's abilities finds its expression in our country in innumerable amateur studios. They for the arts are as inalienable a part of life, as the cinema or television.

These studios or clubs may be simple or luxurious; here the form depends not on the content, but rather on the economic potential of the particular enterprise to which they are attached: factory, institute, collective or state farm, etc. Content, of course, is determined by the studio members themselves. The leaders of the clubs are trained at special colleges, such as the Moscow Culture Institute. They are professionals.

THE FIRST TONNES OF TROUT HAVE BEEN GROWN IN THE NUREK HEP RESERVOIR. Early this spring small fry were released from the nurseries here. The experiment to acclimatize trout in the reservoir has been successful.

Hydroaccumulating station under construction

The working wheel of the first power block in the Zavod hydroaccumulating station, at present under construction near Moscow, has been dispatched to Zavod in the Metalchevsky Zavod in Leningrad aboard the "Ogny" motor vessel.

All in all this power station is to have six so-called possible machines with an average power rating of 1,200 megawatts. At night, when demand for electricity peaks, the machines which can be both as pumps and turbines will pump water into reservoirs, and in the day this will be used for generation of electricity.

On the basis of the 74 machines, engineers at the Metalchevsky Zavod in Leningrad have designed similar assemblies for hydroaccumulating stations whose construction is envisaged under the country's power industry programme.

LASH TRANSPORTATION GAINS MOMENTUM

A powerful lightning protection system has been installed as part of the Soviet Red Shipping Company to protect freight traffic between the northern and Red seas. The "Anatoly Zhdanov" advanced ship of the LASI put out along the new route.

Better opportunities in national trade in the USSR gave rise to the system of ports, largely after the formation of the Mediterranean and Red seas. The "Anatoly Zhdanov" advanced ship of the LASI put out along the new route.

Work was undertaken at the Ust-Dunaisk port to make it capable of handling over 500,000 tonnes of freight a year.

Engineering parts, but also weld them together, cast steel and tungsten. Laser can influence the germination of seeds, and the yields and other characteristics of agricultural crops.

The singing of Russian folk songs and recitals of poetry by Soviet poets came as the culmination of a graduation party given for students who had completed the Russian course in the Ghanaian capital of Accra.

The disappearance of the salt-water lake, one of the sights of the Cherkasy Region (Ukrainian Federation), added in no small way to the fame of this landmark.

Science knows of cases when a natural catastrophe suddenly changes course or reservoirs vanish. But the people living at the city of Solntsevsk just woke up one morning to find a 35-metre waterless crater instead of their lake. It was discovered that the water — half a million cubic metres — had seeped through a huge "hole" into the underground galleries of a long-exhausted salt mine.

The lake owes its origin to the open-cast mining of salt at the beginning of the century.

When the salt quarry was exhausted, it was filled with flood water and the miners, having built a pit next to it, dug deep into the one-kilometre salt culée. In a few decades the lake water eroded the 40-metre layer which separated the bottom from the upper chamber of the pit. And it was into one of the craters, thus formed, that the lake water seeped.

Long-ago, in the Karakum desert, one of the hottest deserts difficult to live in — seemed an incredible phenomenon. Yet, the Kulan village in Turkmenia, situated on the brink of the desert, is famed for them.

Zulab Pardayeva, a dweller of Kulan, was the fifth from the village to celebrate her birth centenary. She was one of the first to join the collective farm in 1929, worked there till she retired on well-earned pension. Now preserving an enviable ability to work she helps bring up her grandchildren and great-grandchildren. There are 100 of them in the large family of Zulab.

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Places to visit

St. SOPHIA CATHEDRAL



Kiev means the golden domes of old churches, buildings of shining polished granite and marble, buried in green forests of chestnut trees, linden trees, and Bolle's poplars. Kiev also means dozens of new residential areas which lie amidst the open spaces on the left bank of the Dnieper River.

The city possesses splendid squares, architectural monuments and a botanical garden.

The most remarkable example of architecture in Kiev is undoubtedly the St. Sophia Cathedral,

which was founded in 1037 by Prince Yaroslav the Wise in honour of his victory over the nomadic tribes. It is famous not only as a masterpiece of old Slav architecture, but also for the many historical events connected with it. It was here, at the Cathedral, that Russia's first library and school were founded and that the national hero of the Ukrainian people, Bogdan Khmelnitsky, received a Russian embassy in honour of the reunification of the Ukraine and Russia.

A monument to Bogdan stands in the middle of the square in front of St. Sophia.

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

ANDREI GONCHAROV



Director Andrei Goncharov has given over forty years of his life to the theatre. During this time he has staged more than sixty plays, both at home and abroad.

The theatre has been Goncharov's home ever since childhood. His mother is an actress and his father a musician at the Bolshoi Theatre.

Goncharov graduated from the State Lunacharsky Institute of Dramatic Art (GITIS) in Moscow. After graduation, he volunteered to fight at the front during World War II. And it was here that he began his professional life by heading a frontline theatrical company. After the war he worked at the Satire, Yermolov, and Malya Bronnaya theatres in Moscow. For the past fifteen years he has been chief director of the Mayakovskiy company.

To man, about man, through man — is Goncharov's guiding principle in the theatre. A precept which also manifests itself in his attitude to actors, whom he regards as all important —despite all the talk about the onset of the era of director-theatre. To penetrate to the subtleties of the life of the human spirit via the actor is the main aim of realistic psychological theatre, and therefore, the main aspiration of the theatre director's profession.

This also manifests itself in choice of repertoire, where the main criterion of a play has been, and still is, its topicality, its importance to the modern spectator. Included in the repertoire of the Mayakovskiy Theatre are plays by the well-known Soviet playwrights Arbuзов, Salyansky, Volodin and by their younger colleagues — Vladimir Arro and Alexander Kuznetsov. The theatre is also known for its production of the classics, for instance, "Flight" by Bulgakov, and "The Bankrupt" by Ostrovsky.

Goncharov's creativity is characterized by a constant quest for scenic form. The renovation of scenic language is an inevitable and uninterrupted process, the director believes. And thus on the theatre billboards we see advertised a romantic comedy and a tragic-comedy, a show-battle and a musical...

Goncharov, for example, was one of the first people to understand the importance of engaging in serious dialogue with the spectator. The theatre's first attempt in the genre "Talks With Socrates" by Edvard Radzinsky — introduced Moscow audiences to so-called "philosophical theatre".

Goncharov was also one of the pioneers of "political drama", raising the problems of the struggle for peace and national liberation.

Teaching activities occupy an important place in Goncharov's life. For several decades he has been teaching at GITIS. Today his pupils are at work in many countries abroad as well as all over the Soviet Union.

Natalya KUROVA

FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. "Recollections of Pavlovsk", a film directed by I. Kellina (Leningrad), was awarded a special prize at the International Film Festival of shorts in Cracow, Poland. It is about the difficult life of the women — director of the museum who during the war looked after the museum masterpieces as best as she could. After the blockade of Leningrad had ended she devoted her energy and love to the restoration of Pavlovsk.

Books. Readers may enjoy new drawings by Pushkin in a recent little "The World of Pushkin in His Drawings", brought out by the Moskovsky Rabochiy Publishers. Its author is L. Karitsin, a philologist from Pushkin, outside Moscow. This is her second book about the great poet.

Films. Andrei Khuzhanov has produced a new animated cartoon — trilogy based on Pushkin's drawings — "I Fly in My Recollections", "I

Herluf BIDSTRUP'S 'PENCIL REPORTS'

taken the subjects for my "pencil reports" from life, I spend every holiday travelling. Last year, for instance, I went to Cuba and Mongolia, and I am now writing a book about these journeys.

I have visited the Soviet Union several times. Some years ago I published a book, "What Herluf Bidstrup Saw in the Soviet Union". I am sure this will not be my last publication about your country.

The cartoonist has donated all the works on display at the exhibition to the Soviet Union.



"Fisherman's dream".

Berliner Ensemble in Moscow

We are happy to be back here again and playing before Moscow audiences with their love and appreciation of the theatre, said Manfred Wekwerth, President of the GDR Academy of Arts and director of the Berliner Ensemble theatre.

This is the theatre's fourth visit to the Soviet Union and their third to Moscow. 27 years after its first tour of our capital (in 1957), the Ensemble — which is playing at the Pushkin Theatre — has brought back to Moscow three Brecht plays: "Calico Calico", "The Caucasian Chalk Circle" and "Mother Courage and Her Children".

Bertolt Brecht, the founder of our theatre, was himself responsible for our first tour to the Soviet Union, said Wekwerth. For Brecht it was very important that your country, whose ideas were so close to his heart, should become acquainted with his theatre. Alas, his death, prevented him from taking part in the tour himself. And it was left to us — we were mere youngsters at the time — to bring his works to Moscow. I still remember with pleasure the keen discussion which our productions aroused.

For the present tour we have chosen three new productions of the Brecht classics. Wekwerth continued. Our aim is to illustrate our attitude to Brecht and how Brecht lives on today. But our repertoire is by no means confined to Brecht. This great playwright and director created a new approach to theatre and we make use of his epic method in our production of other works, especially of plays by contemporary dramatists. As for Soviet theatre, we have plays by Gor'kiy, Vsevolod Vishnevsky, Pogodin, and Katerin on our repertoire. For the past four seasons, Mikhail Shatov's play "Blue Horses on Red Grass" has been playing to packed houses. It is immensely popular and has aroused enormous interest. We are well acquainted with the work of the Soviet directors Valentina Pluzhnik and Georgi Tovstonogov. The latter was recently made a member of our Academy of Arts. Up to the present our links have been confined to an exchange of ideas and opinions relating to the art of theatre. But I hope the time will come when these links will develop into exchange of productions of plays.

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Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

THE SECOND PREMIERE OF BULGARIAN DIRECTOR IN MOSCOW

The Moscow Corky Art Theatre has had the premiere of the play "An Attempt of Flight" by Bulgarian playwright J. Radichkov, directed by M. Kiselev (Bulgaria).

"I would like to convey the atmosphere of life in Bulgaria during the Second World War, reveal national traits which manifest, in trying hours, the best human qualities, such as courage, self-sacrifice and heroism," said M. Kiselev. "Turning

to such a complicated subject as a director, relied on the assistance and support of my Moscow colleagues and I got them fully."

This is already the second work of Bulgarian director in the Soviet capital. In 1975 M. Kiselev, a graduate from the Lunacharsky Institute of Dramatic Art in Moscow, staged at the Young People's Theatre the play "Insect's Love" by N. Iordanev.



A scene from the play.

Photo by Georgi Shchelkunov

WHAT'S ON!

June 26-29

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 29 — A concert, Bolshoi Theatre performances: 26 Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet), 27 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet);

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 26 — Murskaya, "Khovanshchina" (opera), 27 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera), 28 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera), 29 — Glazunov, "Raimonds" (ballet);

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (Pushkinaya St.), 27 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera), 28 — Prokofiev, "The Love of Three Oranges" (opera), 29 — Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliacci" (opera);

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinaya St.), 28 — Lehar, "The Merry Widow", 29 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus", 29 — Zhitrobin, "Penelope";

House of the USSR Concert Organization: at the Olympic Village, Big Concert Hall, 27, 28, 29 — "Friends and Friends", a jazz group from Canada;

Concert Hall, Central House, 27, 28 — "A Concert for Friends", 29 — "Friends and Friends", a jazz group from Canada;

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochnikova St.), 26-29 — International Friendship Tournament, 27, 28 — "A Concert for Friends", 29 — "Friends and Friends", a jazz group from Canada;

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochnikova St.), 26-29 — International Friendship Tournament, 27, 28 — "A Concert for Friends", 29 — "Friends and Friends", a jazz group from Canada;

GRANDSTAFF

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

EXHIBITIONS

Mayakovskiy Museum. Works by artist-contemporaries of the poet drawn from the collections and from nine other museums in Moscow and Leningrad.

Posters, drawings and sketches by many artists of the 20s are on display. Daily, 1 p.m. On Monday and Thursday, noon to 7 p.m. Metros Ploschad Dzerzhinskogo and Nogina.

About a young radio journalist who goes to work in a small provincial town. Cinema: "Odessa" (21 Kirov St.), 26 — Metro, "Kathleen" (ballet);

Leningradsky, 27 — Thousand and One (Odessa Film Studio, USSR). About a young radio journalist who goes to work in a small provincial town. Cinema: "Odessa" (21 Kirov St.), 26 — Metro, "Kathleen" (ballet);

Amok, a person "is a frenzy to kill", is the Afrika name for racism. The events described in the Mayakovskiy Museum, which was awarded the Golden Prize at the 1963 Moscow International Film Festival, took place in the Republic of South Africa.

Cinema: "Vorach". New Leningradsky, 27 — Thousand and One (Odessa Film Studio, USSR). About a young radio journalist who goes to work in a small provincial town. Cinema: "Odessa" (21 Kirov St.), 26 — Metro, "Kathleen" (ballet);

Amok (Morocco-Quince-Sengal).

CONCERT HALLS

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